

# The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 9110

日十二月二年三十號光

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 14TH, 1887.

一月期  
號四十月三英港香

PRICE 2/- PER MONTH

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 12, POLYMYNIA, German steamer, 1,053  
H. Schulte, Kobe 6th March, General—  
SIESEN & CO.

March 12, FOOKSANG, British steamer, 390  
Hogg, Whampoa 12th March, General—  
JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.

March 12, BORNIER, Italian steamer, 1,390, E.  
Pizzarello, Genoa, Bombay, and Singapore  
3rd March, General—CAELOWER & CO.

March 12, SOOCHOW, British steamer, 1,000,  
Harris, Chinkiang 7th March, General—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

March 12, AMOY, British steamer, 814, R.  
Kohler, Whampoa 12th March, General—  
SIESEN & CO.

March 12, CAPTAINTH, British br., 1,406, J.  
W. B. Durke, Saigon 2nd March, Paddy  
and Rice—RUSSELL & CO.

March 12, AGAMENON, British steamer, 1,526,  
J. Wilding, London 20th January, and  
Singapore 12th March, General—BUTTERFIELD  
& CO.

March 12, ACTIV, Danish steamer, 268, N. C.  
Rebeck, Haiphong 9th March, General—  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

March 12, GREYHOUND, British steamer, 227,  
G. Wright, Paklo 7th March, Holkoy 10th,  
and Macao 12th, General—ADAMSON, BELL  
& CO.

March 12, ACTIV, Danish steamer, 268, N. C.  
Rebeck, Haiphong 9th March, General—  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

March 12, GREYHOUND, British steamer, 227,  
G. Wright, Paklo 7th March, Holkoy 10th,  
and Macao 12th, General—ADAMSON, BELL  
& CO.

March 12, ACTIV, Danish steamer, 268, N. C.  
Rebeck, Haiphong 9th March, General—  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

March 12, GREYHOUND, British steamer, 227,  
G. Wright, Paklo 7th March, Holkoy 10th,  
and Macao 12th, General—ADAMSON, BELL  
& CO.

March 12, TETARIOS, German steamer, 1,275,  
J. Petersen, Nagasaki 7th March, Coal—  
TAKASIMA CO., LTD.

March 12, GANES, British steamer, 2,162, E.  
Stewart, Shanghai 10th March, Mails and  
General—P. & O. S. N. CO.

March 12, MERCURY, American ship, 1,098, J.  
L. Pando, Honolulu 7th February, General—  
ORDER.

March 12, MONGKUT, British steamer, 859, P.  
H. Loft, Bangkok 7th March, General—  
YUEN FAH HONG.

March 12, WOODSON, British steamer, 1,108, A.  
Varlin, Saigon 8th March, Rice—  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

March 12, FURHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,533,  
Cross, Whampoa 13th March, General—  
C. M. S. N. CO.

March 12, PEKING, British steamer, 854, Hes-  
sner, Whampoa 13th March, General—  
SIESEN & CO.

March 12, CLAN ROBERTSON, British ship, 1,625,  
James Wilson, Cardiff 4th December, Coal—  
P. & O. S. N. CO.

CLEARANCES.  
AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE,  
12TH MARCH.

Amoy, British str., for Shanghai.

Forness, British str., for Amoy.

Melita, German str., for Bangkok.

P. C. Kao, British str., for Bangkok.

Ashington, British str., for Whampoa.

Marie, German str., for Haiphong.

Nanou, British str., for Swatow.

Centaur, German str., for Whampoa.

DEPARTURES.

March 12, CHANGSHA, British str., for Australia.

March 12, FEIJI, Danish str., for Tournon.

March 12, CLARA, German str., for Saigon.

March 12, SIGNAL, German str., for Holkoy.

March 12, ANGERS, British str., for Saigon.

March 12, ASHINGTON, British str., for Whampoa.

March 12, SOOCHOW, British str., for Whampoa.

March 12, EAMELLA, British str., for Amoy.

March 12, FORMOSA, British str., for Taiwanfo.

March 12, P. C. KAO, British str., for Bangkok.

March 12, CENTAUR, German br., for Whampoa.

March 12, ALWINE & CO., German steamer, for  
Tientsin.

March 12, AMYOT, British str., for Shanghai.

March 12, FOOKSANG, British str., for Shanghai.

March 12, LOUIS IN PLEASURE, French str., for  
Saigon.

March 12, MARIE, German str., for Haiphong.

March 12, MELITA, German str., for Saigon.

March 12, NAROU, British str., for Co. Ports.

March 12, FORT AUGUSTA, British steamer, for  
Saigon.

PASSENGERS.  
ARRIVED.

Per SOOCHOW, str., from Chinkiang—3 Chi-  
nese.

Per Forness, str., from Geno, &c.—2 Euro-  
peans, 192 Chinese, from Singapore.

Per systemen, str., from London, &c.—Mr.  
Scott, and 180 Chinese, from Singapore.

Per Greyhound, str., from Paklo, &c.—36  
Chinese.

Per Mongolia, str., from Bangkok—50 Chinese.

Per Mercury, ship from Honkoy—Rev and  
Mrs. Smith, 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. P.  
John, and 5 children, Mr. and Mrs. P.

Per Ganges, str., from Shantong—Rev and  
Lion, Capt. B. N. Moore, Mr. P. L.  
Pala, A. Bayley, John Brown, F. A. Bell,  
and native man servant, and 20 Chinese.

Per Mongolia, str., from Bangkok—Rev and  
Mrs. Davies, R. N., and Mr. James  
Bennam, for London via Marseilles—Mr.  
Forrester.

REPORTS.

The German steamer *Polymynia*, from Kobe  
6th March, reports had strong northerly winds.  
On the 5th inst. passed a capsized junk 5 miles  
S.E. of Tongking Point.

The British steamer *Catterick*, from Saigon  
7th March, reports experienced strong N.E.  
winds with considerable head sea throughout  
and thick fog on arrival.

The British steamer *Moikong*, from Bangkok  
7th March, report had moderate monsoon and  
fine weather till the Ladrones; thence strong  
easterly winds and foggy weather.

The British steamer *Woonam*, from Saigon  
8th March, reports had fresh E.N.E. gale to  
Cape Padar with heavy sea; hence to arrival  
moderate N.E. to E. winds with overcast, foggy  
weather; thence to port fine weather.

The British steamer *Greyhound*, from Paklo  
7th March, Holkoy 10th, and Macao 12th,  
reports from Paklo to Holkoy light N.E. winds  
and fine weather; from Holkoy to Macao fine  
weather and strong N.E. winds and heavy head  
sea; thence to port fine weather.

VEHICLES EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.  
(Corrected to Date)

Luxon ... New York ... Nov. 1

Heinrich ... Hamburg ... Nov. 1

Wachstett ... Cardiff ... Dec. 1

Elwell ... Cardiff ... Dec. 1

Arguda ... Newport ... Dec. 1

Tobique ... Liverpool via Cardiff ... Jan. 1

Chelyda (s.) ... Antwerp ... Jan. 1

Montebello (s.) ... London ... Jan. 1

Massala (s.) ... Hamburg ... Jan. 1

Bellavista (s.) ... London ... Jan. 1

Cascapedia (s.) ... L'pool via Antwerp ... Jan. 1

Lemps (s.) ... Glasgow via Cork ... Jan. 1

Showing Dates of DEPARTURE of the  
ENGLISH and FRENCH MAIL from Hong  
Kong, of their transited ARRIVALS in LONDON  
and containing also a similar Table regarding  
PARCEL POST.

AN ALMANAC FOR 1887.

On Paper 10 Cents each or One Dollar  
per Dozen. On Cardboard 20 Cents each  
Also

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR.

On Cardboard 10 Cents.

DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,

Hongkong, 11th January, 1887.

10/-

INTIMATIONS.

## FILTERS.

### FILTER S.S.

## SILICATED CARBON FILTERS.

### THE FILTRE RAPIDE.

### TRAVELLING FILTERS.

### TABLE FILTERS.

## S H I P S . F I L T E R S .

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1887.

### W R E V E R S H A R E S .

### H O N G K O N G & S H A N G H A I B A N K I N G C O R P O R A T I O N .

### P A I D - U P C A P I T A L .

### R E S E R V E F U N D .

### R E S E R V E B I L I T Y O F P R O P R E T O R I O N .

### C O U T O F D I R E C T O R S .

### L A M P S H A D E S .

### B O O K L E T S .

### T H E H A R D E S T .

### S P O T N O T E S .

### J O H N W A L T E R , E S Q .

### H O N G K O N G , 26th February, 1887.

## BANKS.

### THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

### A U T H O R I Z E D C A P I T A L .

### R E P O R T S .

### B R A N C H E S I N I N D I A , C H I N A , J A P A N A N D T H E C O L O N I E S .

### T H E B A N K R E C E I V E S M O N E Y ,

### B U Y S A N D S E L L S .

### T H E B A N K R E C E I V E S M O N E Y ,

### B U Y S A N D S E L L S .

### T H E B A N K R E C E I V E S M O N E Y ,

### B U Y S A N D S E L L S .

### T H E B A N K R E C E I V E S M O N E Y ,

### B U Y S A N D S E L L S .

### T H E B A N K R E C E I V E S M O N E Y ,

### B U Y S A N D S E L L S .

### T H E B A N K R E C E I V E S M O N E Y ,

### B U Y S A N D S E L L S .

### T H E B A N K R E C E I V E S M O N E Y ,

### B U Y S A N D S E L L S .

### T H E B A N K R E C E I V E S M O N E Y ,

### B U Y S A N D S E L L S .

### T H E B A N K R E C E I V E S M O N E Y ,

1887. NOW READY. 1887

## THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

For 1887.

With which is incorporated  
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.  
(TWO VOLUMES, ANNUAL ISSUE,  
COMPILED WITH APPENDIX, PLATE, &c.,  
Royal 8vo, pp. 1,136. £3.00.  
SHALLOE EDITION. Ryl. 8vo, pp. 776. £3.00.)

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, and is again much increased in bulk.

It contains Descriptive and Statistical

Account of and Directories for

Hongkong, Canton, Tientsin, Taku,

The Ladot's Directory Nagasaki,

Do. Pask Director, Kobe (Hyogo),

Do. Military Forces, Osaka,

Do. Chinese Hongkong, Tokyo,

MACAO, Yokohama, Nagoya,

PAKHOI, Hakodate, Iwate,

BANGKOK, Shantou,

AMoy, Sanwak,

TAIKO, Lutuan,

TAIWAN, British North Borneo,

KELUNG, COCHIN CHINA—

Cebu, Iloilo,

Borneo—Sanwak,

Lutuan,

Takao,

Tamsui,

Kuklung,

Hankow,

Ichang,

Changting,

Taku,

Tientsin,

Peking,

Port Arthur,

NEWWANG,

CORA—

Soul,

Jinchuan,

Fukien,

Xiamen,

PORT HAMILTON

VLADIVOSTOK—

NAVAL SQUADRONS—

British—French—

United States—German—

Japanese—Chinese Northern

SHIPPIERS—Officers of the

Coastal Steamers of

U.S. &amp; Co. &amp; Co.

Mosses Martini,

Japan M. S. S. Co.

Indo-China S. M. S. Co.

Scottish Oriental S. &amp; Co.

Miscellaneous Coast

China M. S. N. Co. Steamers.

THE LIST OF RESIDENTS now contain

the names of

THIRTEEN THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED

FAMILIES.

arranged under one Alphabet in the strictest

order, the initials as well as the surnames

being alphabetical.

The MAPS and PLANS have been mostly

reproduced in full, and brought up to date.

They now consist of

FLAGS OF MERCHANTS HOUSES IN CHINA.

CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA, PEAK.

MAP OF THE FAR EAST.

MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

MAP OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

PLAN OF MOUNTAIN DISTRICT, VICTORIA.

PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSIONS, SHANGHAI.

PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.

PLAN OF SAIGON.

PLAN OF TOWNS AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

PLAN OF GEORGE TOWN, PENANG.

Among the other contents of the book are—

An Anglo-Chinese Calendar, Mean of Barometer, and Thermometer, Rainfall, &amp;c.

A full Chronology of remarkable events since the advent of the Chinese and Japan.

A list of Chinese Festivals, Fasts, &amp;c., with the days on which they fall.

Comparative Tables of Money, Weights, &amp;c.

New Scale of Hongkong Postal Duties.

Arrivals and Departures of Mails and Parcel Post at and from London and Hongkong.

Scales of Commissions and Charges adopted by the Chambers of Commerce of Hongkong, Shantou, Amoy and Newchwang.

Plan of the Chinese Junk.

Plan of the Chinese Junk.

The APPENDIX consists of

FOUR HUNDRED PAGES

of closely printed matter, to which reference is

necessarily required by residents and those

having business or political relations with the

Countries embraced within the scope of the

CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY.

The Contents of the Appendix are too numer-

ous to recapitulate in an Advertisement, but

include—

TREATIES WITH CHINA—

Great Britain, Nanking, 1842

Tientsin, 1858

Cochin, with Additional Article

and all others abrogated.

France, Tientsin, 1859

Convention, 1860

Tientsin, 1858

Treaty of Commerce, 1866.

United States, Tientsin, 1866

Additional, 1868

Peking, 1880

German, Tientsin, 1871

Takao, 1884

Russia, Japan, Spain, Brazil, and Peru.

TREATIES WITH JAPAN—

Great Britain—Netherlands

United States—Corea

TREATIES WITH COREA

TREATIES WITH SIAM—

TREATIES WITH ANNAM

TREATIES WITH CAMBODIA

Other TREATIES

Chinese—Siamese

Japanese—Corea

LEGAL

Orders in Council for Government of H.B.M.

Subjects in China and Japan, 1853, 1877,

## INTIMATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.  
FAMILY AND DENTINING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
DRUGGISTS, SURGEONS, PERFUMERS,  
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF  
MANILA CIGARS,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND  
WINE AND SPIRIT IMPORTERS & EX-  
PORTERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Established A.D. 1841.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY,  
24, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

BOTICA INGLESA, 14, Escuelas, Manila.  
THE CANTON DISPENSARY, Canton.

THE DISPENSARY, Foochow.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Tientsin

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Hankow

122

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper.

Advertisers and Subscribers which are not addressed to a firm will be continued until acknowledged.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour no supply is limited.

The *Daily Press*.

HONGKONG, MARCH 12TH, 1887.

particular time. But even granting that the person who has taken his own life was in full possession of his faculties at the time, it has been pointed out by Archbishop WHATELY in his work on logic that suicide, if one considers the nature and not the name of it, evidently wants the most essential characteristic of murder, viz., the hurt and injury done to one's neighbour in depriving him of life, as well as to others by the insecurity they are in consequence liable to feel. Since no one can, strictly speaking, do injustice to himself, he cannot, in the literal and primary acceptance of the words, be said either to rob or murder himself. Yet the law, in the absence of evidence raising a presumption of insanity, follows the wretched victim of his own violence with a verdict of *felo de se*, a verdict which can do him no harm but may cause the most poignant misery to his surviving friends. The verdict as applied in Hongkong lacks the most essential elements of justice, even granting that it might with justice be applied in some cases. If a European, having become weary of life through the effects of his own debauchery, lays violent hands on himself, a verdict of



## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

## NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SIEMSEN IN THE TRADE is based on the 24th November, 1886, and that of MR. JACOB RUFFE on the 31st December, 1886.

Mr. JACOB RUFFE has been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

SIDMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong & China, 14th February, 1887. [401]

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

## NOTICE.

M. C. M. ROBERTS, formerly with Messrs. ALEXANDER GORDON & Co., London, has been appointed HOTEL MANAGER. Mrs. ROBERTS has been appointed MATRON. By Order.

L. HAUSCHILD,

Secretary.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.  
Hongkong, 1st March, 1887. [450]

## NOTICE.

MR. JOHN JULIUS WILLY VON EHRENREICH THIS DAY has been authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.

SANDER & Co.  
Hongkong, 24th February, 1887. [419]

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against the YOUNG Shop, 99, Central, are requested to send in particulars before 17th March instant, and those indebted to the Firm are hereby required to settle their Accounts before same date.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1887. [469]

## INTIMATIONS.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.  
ESTABLISHED IN 1815.  
LONDON, BORDEAUX, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY,  
MADRAS, LAHORE, KUEKCHENG, HONGKONG,  
ATC. REPAID IN CHINA BY  
MESSRS. JAMES MATTHEWS & Co., LTD.  
" LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. & by  
H. E. RAYNELL & Co. in Japan.  
Subjoined are some of the items consigned by these well-known Shippers.

SPRITS,  
COGNAC—The popular "4 Star" quality and  
best.

COGNAC—The well-known "2 Star" quality.  
WHISKY SCOTCH, in Heart Shaped bottles,  
specially.  
WHISKY SCOTCH, in Ordinary bottles.  
The "Glenlivet" Whisky in round bottles.  
The "Square bottle" Whisky of Napiers John-  
stone's.

The Celebrated "CARLTON"—1 year old.  
WHISKY IRISH, the best selected, very fine.  
N.B.—All the above Spirits are of excellent  
quality, and are recommended.

WINES.  
For Invalids use. POET & SHERRY—Very  
Superior and reliable. AMBROSIO, MANA-  
NILLA & PALE DRY SHERRY, distin-  
guished by Blue, Black and White Seals.  
Charming Wines. *Suit all tastes.*  
CLARET, vis. Mouton, Larose, St. Estephe,  
Medoc in Quarts & Pints. Need no recom-  
mendation.

For Prices apply to either of the above Firms  
marked \* [529]

## WINTER TIME TABLE

## THE KOWLOON FERRY.

## STEAM-LAUNCH

## MORNING STAR

Runs daily as Ferry Boat at the following hours. The Time Table will take effect from the 21st October, 1886.

## WEEK DAYS.

Leaves Leaves Leaves  
Kowloon Hongkong Kowloon  
Hongkong 7:30 A.M. 8:00 A.M. 8:30 A.M.  
8:00 8:30 9:00  
8:30 9:00 10:15  
9:45 10:30 11:45  
10:45 11:45 12:45  
11:15 12:30 12:45 P.M.  
12:45 P.M. 1:00 1:30  
1:30 1:45 2:00  
2:30 2:45 3:00  
3:45 4:30 5:00  
4:15 4:30 5:00  
4:30 5:00 5:45  
5:30 6:15 6:30  
6:30 6:45 7:00

What will be no Launch on Monday and Friday, on account of cooling.

The above Time Table will be strictly adhered to except under unavoidable circumstances. In case of stress of weather, due notice will be given of any stoppages [33]

K. WONG N. MAN SHING  
Dealer in  
FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS,  
JAPANESE LACQUERED WARES,  
CURIOS, &c. &c.

## PRICE MODERATE.

53, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Victoria-Hotel Buildings.

Hongkong, 16th February, 1887. [368]

W. I. N. G. T. A. I. & Co.  
SHIP'S COMPADEORES, STEVEDORES,  
AND COAL BROKERS.

FRESH PROVISIONS SUPPLIED AT THE  
SHORTEST NOTICE.

No. 25, PRATA CENTRAL.

發發煤司公泰榮 [284]

Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [234]

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY

## NAFEE JOHNSTON'S BLEND,

## Superior Quality.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co's SELECTOR.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

Hongkong.

App'd to M. C. M. ROBERTS.

## PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR SCNS.

## Merchant Navy.

Navy Boxes.

## CANVAS.

Crown & Harbord.

## ARNHOLD, KARBERG &amp; Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1887. [20]

If you want JAPANESE GOODS at  
Reasonable Prices.

Go to C. S. SMITH'S STORE,  
BEACONFIELD ACADE.

A Large Assortment of New Satins and  
other Wares, Brocades, Tas Services, Screens, &c.

New and Second-hand FURNITURE at  
Lowest Prices [23]

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.

## REDUCED PRICE, 31.

Contains the names of all the Articles of  
Trade, objects of Natural History, Pictures,  
&c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronun-  
ciation.

Also few copies of the GRAMMAR of the  
CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the  
OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any  
DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crews  
of the following Vessel during their stay in  
Hongkong Harbour.

## ARNHOLD, KARBERG &amp; Co.

London, 11th May, 1887. [20]

For practical purposes the arrangement of  
the work is so complete, that a reference to its  
pages enable a person who understands English  
to communicate effectively with natives who  
understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect  
the work will be found indispensable to  
Europeans residing in China, and to the various  
therapists and physicians who fully with  
them for the fact that they are perfectly acquainted  
with the native language.

For parties resident in England and interested  
in China, it cannot but be invaluable, occasion-  
ally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large  
quarto pages.

A large REDUCTION in PRICE is made  
to Purchasers of 500 or more Copies.

## LONDON.

TEUNER & CO., 50, BOSTON ROW,  
HONGKONG.

## FOR SALE.

GERMAN BEER, "ZUR EINDE," KIEL,  
BRAUEREI.

FOR SALE OF 400 QUARTS.  
EDWARD SCHELLHAAS & Co.,  
Sole Agents.

Hongkong and China.  
Hongkong, 4th November, 1886. [2073]

FOR SALE.

A Collection of about 400 UNPOLISHED  
GEMS. Can be seen on application at  
the Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1887. [438]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The Property known as the "CLIFFS,"  
near Mount Gough—the Peak.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1887. [438]

FOR SALE ONLY.

Section A. B. & C. of RURAL BUILDING LOT

No. 27.

Apply to

W. S. ADAMS.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1887. [418]

FOR SALE.

C H A M P A G N E " M O N O P O L E "

—HEIDSIECK & Co.—

MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry).

Do. "soo" RED FOIL (dry).

Do. GOLD FOIL (dry).

Do. do. (extra dry).

C A R O L O W I T Z & Co.,  
Sole Agents for

HEIDSIECK & Co., BEIRNE.

For Hongkong, China, and Japan.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1885. [1294]

FOR SALE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company,  
are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on

FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at 1 per cent. Net premium  
per annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1881. [60]

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE,  
LIMITED.

(OF CALCUTTA).

The Undersigned are prepared to GRANT  
POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at

Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1887. [601]

NOTICE.

P H E N I X FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to  
GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against  
FIRE and MARINE RISKS.

For First-class Buildings.

Transports, &c., at 1 per cent. Net per annum.

Godowns, &c., & Merchandise stored  
therein, &c., at 1 per cent. Net per annum.

On Coals, &c., at 1 per cent. Net per annum.

On Petroleum in  
canned Godowns, &c., at 1 per cent. Net per annum.

On First-class Ships.

Tenement-houses, &c., at 2 per cent. Net per annum.

On Second-class Buildings.

Tenement-houses, &c., at 2 per cent. Net per annum.

DOUGLASS LAPRAK & Co.,  
Agents for Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [15]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE  
ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
GRANT POLICIES against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1881. [18]

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR,  
1887.

FOR THE DESK.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COM-  
PANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

1. L. S. SIN, SANG, Esq.

2. CHAN LI-CHOU, Esq.

3. H. HO, CHUEN, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on  
MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World,  
payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all  
Contributors of Business, whether they are  
Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 2, Queen's Road West,  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [1781]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY, LIMITED.

# MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 15TH, 1887.

## THE DEFENCES OF HONGKONG.

The announcement telegraphed by Esquire that provision has been made in the Army Estimates for the completion of the defences of Hongkong and Singapore ought to be satisfactory intelligence to the communities of both colonies. And so it is that it would be were we only certain that the provision made would be actually expended for the purpose within a reasonable time. We cannot forget, however, that in the Army Estimates last year provision was made for an increase in the garrison of this colony which has not yet been carried into effect. The Home Government not infrequently settles on paper projects the execution of which is subsequently deferred to an indefinite period. It is now about two years or more since Sir GEORGE BOWEN was informed from Downing Street that four first class torpedo boats would shortly be sent out as an additional defence for the harbour of Hongkong. These craft are of unusual fitness and excellency, and if the restriction on their shipment by sea were removed he believes nothing enterprise in the province would be greatly encouraged. He may be right, and provided that the mines are properly worked and the cutters not too burdened with squashes, his anticipations may in time be partially fulfilled. At all events the native iron suffices for local wants, for no foreign iron steel figures in the list of metals imported at Canton, which consist of lead, quicksilver, tin and tin-plates, and yellow metal. At Swatow, however, in the same province, the import of iron in 1886 was 16,052 piculs, and in 1885, 22,587 piculs, and 227 piculs steel in 1886 as against 499 piculs in 1885. At Pekin the import of foreign iron in 1886 was 2,708 piculs as compared with 2,838 piculs in 1885; that of steel in 1886 was 199 piculs as against 168 piculs in the previous year. It is possible that the removal of the prohibition on the export seafarers may cause an immediate decline of the demand for foreign iron and steel at Swatow and Pekin, and it is likely the demand for the foreign metal at Hoihow and Amoy may also be affected to some slight extent by the appearance of Canton iron on these markets. But it is very doubtful whether the Viceroy's effort to substitute the native for the foreign metal in the southern provinces, Trade has a great tendency in China to follow beaten tracks, and it will not surprise us to find the foreign metal holding its own even in the ports of Swatow and Pekin, unless of course the native product can be placed on the market there at very much cheaper rates. Whatever may be the issue of the Viceroy's effort to promote the success of mining enterprise in the Two Kwangs, it is satisfactory to find the British Minister at Pekin on the watch to place the British merchants and others interested in trade in early possession of information of value or interest to them.

## THE EXPORT OF IRON FROM THE TWO KWANG.

The removal of the prohibition on the export of iron from the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi is a reasonable measure with which no one has a right to quarrel. The object the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs had in view when memorialising the Throne on the subject was also a patriotic one. His Excellency has observed that a large quantity of iron and goods made from that metal are annually imported from abroad, and he naturally considers that it would be beneficial to the two provinces he governs if the prohibition on the export of iron were withdrawn. Coal and iron, he says, are the two chief staples of Kwangtung, while "Canton iron is of unusual fitness and excellency," and if the restriction on its shipment by sea were removed he believes nothing enterprise in the province would be greatly encouraged. He may be right, and provided that the mines are properly worked and the cutters not too burdened with squashes, his anticipations may in time be partially fulfilled. At all events the native iron suffices for local wants, for no foreign iron steel figures in the list of metals imported at Canton, which consist of lead, quicksilver, tin and tin-plates, and yellow metal. At Swatow, however, in the same province, the import of iron in 1886 was 16,052 piculs, and in 1885, 22,587 piculs, and 227 piculs steel in 1886 as against 499 piculs in 1885. At Pekin the import of foreign iron in 1886 was 2,708 piculs as compared with 2,838 piculs in 1885; that of steel in 1886 was 199 piculs as against 168 piculs in the previous year. It is possible that the removal of the prohibition on the export seafarers may cause an immediate decline of the demand for foreign iron and steel at Swatow and Pekin, and it is likely the demand for the foreign metal at Hoihow and Amoy may also be affected to some slight extent by the appearance of Canton iron on these markets. But it is very doubtful whether the Viceroy's effort to substitute the native for the foreign metal in the southern provinces, Trade has a great tendency in China to follow beaten tracks, and it will not surprise us to find the foreign metal holding its own even in the ports of Swatow and Pekin, unless of course the native product can be placed on the market there at very much cheaper rates. Whatever may be the issue of the Viceroy's effort to promote the success of mining enterprise in the Two Kwangs, it is satisfactory to find the British Minister at Pekin on the watch to place the British merchants and others interested in trade in early possession of information of value or interest to them.

## THE EVACUATION OF PORT HAMILTON.

The questions put in the House of Commons on the 1st and 3rd ult. with reference to the evacuation of Port Hamilton had the effect of eliciting some definite statements from the Government. There had been a good deal of speculation both as to the causes of the abandonment of this station, and the terms upon which it was resigned, while there was also some doubt as to where the islands were to be surrendered to. The date of the evacuation had also been strongly stated, the Times having announced that this took place on the 23rd January. As a matter of fact the garrison did not embark in the tropship *Himalaya* until the 20th February, nearly a month later. This, however, was a mere error in detail, though a journal like the Times ought certainly to have been better informed on such a subject. The main question of course, and the one of most interest to us, is as to the causes of the abandonment of the British population—the undertaking paid for last year a dividend of twenty-five per cent. The attempt to float a Company in Hongkong for the construction of a low level tramway proved a failure. The public had no confidence in the scheme. It is to be secret, however, that the projectors still have faith in the soundness of their views, and an attempt to carry them into effect by means of home capital has been mooted. If this should be carried out the community will never cease to reproach itself on having let the handsome income which the dividends will represent slip through its fingers. There was similar doubt entertained as to the success of the Peak Tramway, and the capital was subscribed by a very limited circle; but, now that the work is almost completed, there has been some change of opinion, and it is thought by many business men that the undertaking will prove one of the best paying concerns in the colony. If the anticipations of the promoters of that line are realised, all possible doubt as to the success of a tramway on the level will be removed, for if a line to the Peak will pay certainly one along Queen's-road or the Praya, where the traffic is so much greater, would pay also. This line would be benefit to the public as well as to the shareholders, not only as affording a convenient means of locomotion in the city as it at present exists, but as opening up the eastern and western districts as residential centres. Every year the demand for business premises in the centre of the town is increasing, and the population is being forced east and west or up the hill. Half a century ago London tradesmen lived over their shops, but now there is hardly any residence in the city, people being brought into business by the various tramways, omnibuses, and the suburban and underground railways, special workers' trains being run on the latter for the convenience of the labouring classes. In course of time an analogous state of things will prevail in the city of Victoria, for there can be no doubt that the trade of the port will go on steadily increasing, while the land available for its accommodation is strictly limited. Unfortunately Queen's-road is a very narrow thoroughfare, and although it has been pronounced by competent authority wide enough for tramways there would undoubtedly be accidents as well as considerable inconvenience attending their use. The Praya, if it were made continuous, would form an excellent route, except that it might cause some little interference with the loading and unloading of cargo boats. It has been suggested that an overhead tramway along Queen's-road would meet all difficulties. It would afford complete immunity from accidents, the traffic on the roadway would be in no way interfered with, and there would be the very minimum of annoyance. The elevated railways of New York have been entirely successful, and there would seem to be no reason why a similar system should not be successful here. This view might be modified by adverse opinions from practical engineers if such could be given, but is the meantime the idea appears to us well worthy of consideration, both as offering a profitable investment from a commercial point of view and a relief from the overcrowding, which exists in the central districts. For communication with Shaukiwan and Aberdeen the ordinary road tramways would of course answer all requirements.

which at first the garrisons held out did not require a long time for its performance. That is to say, but they both found this was at together insufficient and they increased it until they brought it up to a few weeks. But Mr. Wise thought in one sense that was too much for a polity obscure and ingrafted, the Committee stated—"The presence in Canton of an active or severe Viceroy at once forces or induces many of the criminal classes to Hongkong, where, even if detected, a mild and lenient treatment awaits them instead of the sharp and cruel punishment which they would certainly receive in China. With respect to the deterrent effect of imprisonment, the Committee has no hesitation in saying 'that under the liberal diet, which at present exists in the Gaol and other places of confinement, the punishment of short detention, say about six months, is no punishment for an ordinary Chinaman; he is better fed and better housed in prison than outside and the work or task which he has to perform is certainly less than he would have to do to obtain a livelihood were he free.' He is in almost unrestricted association with criminals like himself and has one but a half day's work to do, and the Chinese labourer says—'

The report then set out what was the present state of the law respecting whipping, and one of our suggestions was that some other kind of punishment was urgently required for the offence of returning from banishment. The Chinese Justice—'The presence of the Commission of Enquiry at the Reformation Ground, that still rankles in their breast. Long ago we would have had a long time ago if they had been allowed to build there.'

The CHIEF JUSTICE—But now that they know that they cannot?

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY—I think before long they will do something; they are approaching.

The CHIEF JUSTICE—You see the Reformation Ground is kept for the benefit of the Chinese population in that very crowded part of the town. Sir Arthur Kennedy used to call it "the ring of the Pekin-pan."

The ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY—That was the opinion of the Secretary of State, who was unanimously of opinion that even if it was not the object of the Secretary of State, that the Chinese Justice should be interested in the enforcement of the Ordinance. They feel very strongly that in presence of the popular circumstances existing in Hongkong stringent measures and necessary to meet the exceptional dangers and evils to which the colony is exposed.'

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## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on the 11th last. There were present—

His EXCELLENCE THE ACTING GOVERNOR, Hon. W. H. MARSH, C.M.G.;

Hon. Sir GEORGE PHILLIPS, Chief Justice;

Hon. E. STERLING, Acting Colonial Secretary;

Hon. J. A. LEWIS, Acting Attorney-General;

Hon. J. P. PRICE, Surveyor-General;

Hon. H. G. THOMSON, Harbour Master;

Hon. P. BYRNE;

Hon. A. WONG SHING;

Hon. A. P. MACLEWEN;

Hon. C. P. BELL-IRVING;

Hon. C. P. CHATER;

Mr. A. SETH, Clerk of Councils.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

## FINANCE.

A minute by His Excellency the Acting Governor was read, concerning the appointment of Inspector of Nuisances. In November, 1885, during the cat flea epidemic, it was found necessary to provide for the inspection of all cat flea. Inspector Bao was transferred to the Sanitary department for that purpose and Inspector of Nuisances was appointed in his place. This has been decided after two previous convictions for felony, the last of which was for an attempt to commit armed robbery and armed entrance into any dwelling house or junk; piracy, and indecent assault.

All these propositions were submitted by the Secretary of State, who approved of the suggestion of the Chinese Justices of the Peace with the exception of those referring to the foaming out of public offices, which was rejected.

Hon. A. P. MACLEWEN—Before the third reading of the Bill come before the Council, I have endeavoured to meet the Chinese Justices and the Chinese Justice has been of the opinion that the public should be informed of the proposed Ordinance.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the schedule to the Bill, which were amended to bring them into accordance with the alterations made in the various sections, and the Bill was reported with amendments.

Hon. A. P. MACLEWEN—Before the third reading of the Bill come before the Council, I have endeavoured to meet the Chinese Justices and the Chinese Justice has been of the opinion that the public should be informed of the proposed Ordinance.

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